



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 19, 1919.

FROM CHICAGO COMES A MANIFESTO
DECREASE IN PRODUCTION BLAMED
SUICIDE OF A COMPANY UNION
SHARING THE RISK
THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building, headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet East Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 10,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammersmen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stewards—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y, 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 3 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

From Chicago Comes a Manifesto

By Chester M. Wright.

There has just been held in Chicago something that called itself a convention. It was held by persons who called themselves socialists. Out of this gathering—or what was left of it after the various divisions in the ranks had taken place—there came what the authors are pleased to call a manifesto.

In this alleged manifesto there is a tiresome repetition of the Socialist stock talk about "capitalistic war." Then this about the treaty:

"Finally, the ghastly combat ended. The central powers, vanquished and exhausted, laid down their arms. Imperialistic statesmen of the victorious allies dictated a so-called peace. It is a peace of hatred and violence, a peace of vengeance and strangulation. The reactionary statesmen at the Versailles peace conference were blinded by greed, passion and fear. * *

"To strengthen their precarious rule of violence and reaction, the triumphant representatives of allied capitalism have created an executive committee of their governments, which they have the insolence to parade under the counterfeit label of a League of Nations. * * *

"The workers of the world are already ushering in the new order of civilization."

This is the judgment of what is left of the socialist party, that so-called political party organization that from the beginning neglected no opportunity to help the German autocracy and that now looks with more real favor upon the dictatorship of bolshevism than it does upon American democracy.

It is interesting to know that socialist party judgment has so failed to appeal even to its own members that the party membership has gone down since 1914 from more than 100,000 to something like 23,000!

It should be unnecessary to pile additional refutation against the statement that the war was a capitalistic war. There never was a war in which the stakes were all so clearly the stakes of the common peoples; there never was a war in which democracy and liberty stood forth so clearly as battling for their lives! The pages of history are heavy with the proof.

The Socialist party manifesto seems to regret that the central powers were vanquished in the "ghastly war."

And the peace—it is a peace of violence to the autocratic principle. That principle never can live again. It is dead. But it is not a peace of hatred. It is a peace of strangulation—strangulation of the imperialistic designs of the kaiserbund that sought to bring a world under the domination of the autocratic idea. But it is not a peace of vengeance. The war was fought to establish a principle. The war was won, the principle established forever. Those are not circumstances that beget vengeance.

And then the League of Nations. This remnant of the socialist party calls the League of Nations the black international by which capitalists are to "strengthen their precarious rule of violence and reaction." Through the League, says the Chicago manifesto, the "rise of the working class" is to be fought. However, the manifesto also says that the workers "are already ushering in the new order of civilization."

There is a lack of both fact and truth about this socialist manifesto that tallies well with

socialist thought from the beginning. In common with the most reactionary foes of the League of Nations, these political pulpsters make blanket charges and utter sweeping condemnations. Not in the whole document is there a word of fact or a line of quotation from the treaty. By the same methods anything in human history could be condemned with equal emphasis.

The Chicago manifesto talks about "black international," "reactionary statesmen," "against the rise of the working class," "conscious alliance of the capitalists of all nations against the workers of all nations," and so on.

The fact is that for the first time the rights of labor have been written into a treaty of peace and for the first time machinery has been set up by a treaty which gives labor the chance to actually function in the shaping of international destinies.

The fact is also that there never was a treaty so free from reactionary influences. And, what is of even more importance, this treaty sets up the machinery by which the world may go forward in human progress, correcting such errors as have been made and shaping events at all times to conform to the best judgment of democratic civilizations. The League of Nations does that.

Nothing is made hard and fast by this treaty. Every phase of it is left where the changing thought of the world may work upon it for advancement. The only thing that is definitely and positively spiked is reaction, autocracy, despotism!

Socialist thought seems too dishonest, or too weak, to see that.

But the socialists tell us, "the workers are already ushering in the new order of civilization."

This is a statement peculiarly false in what it seeks to convey. It is true and probably always will be true that labor is forcing progress. In America, in England, in France, constructive labor thought is toward a better world for all people. The progress contemplated by labor is progress gained through democracy. There is ample room for progress—and complete opportunity for securing progress.

But the Chicago manifesto clearly visions revolution and not democratic advancement. Russia is the example, beyond doubt. Russia! A "new order of civilization!" Let there be this explanation: The socialist party today, as in 1914, is dominated by Russian and German thought. This domination comes to a head in Victor L. Berger and Morris Hillquit. It is not denied that Hillquit wrote the manifesto issued in Chicago and the daily press dispatches made it clear that Berger was the boss on the floor.

So much for the socialists at Chicago. American labor will not be misled by this latest manifestation of socialist mental and moral bankruptcy. The socialist party makes the puerile claim that it speaks for the workers. There are some 23,000 members of the socialist party. There are probably much more than 23,000 persons inside of American insane asylums—and they don't wield any influence either.

THE HOPE OF THE WORLD.

By Charles Edward Russell.

The hope of the world hangs on the League of Nations bound up in the Peace Treaty.

For the first time in the human story many diverse peoples have come together, and dropping their differences, have agreed upon a plan to attain and keep the boon of peace.

All the details of that plan may not be perfectly wise. In so great and so new an experiment they could not be so, or could not to all minds, seem so.

But they have agreed, these peoples; they have united in a solemn protest against the savagery of war, they have entered into a solemn covenant for peace, good-will and progress.

There has never been anything else so good in man's affairs nor so full of promise. It is in effect, the formal recognition of the supremacy of love over hate, of friendship over force.

To peck and pick at this great document, to sniff and sneer, to go over it with microscopes and test tubes seeking to find flaws to shriek against it, is at this juncture of the struggle for righteousness sorry business for an American.

To make of it ammunition for the miserable ends of miserable partisan politics is still worse and far dirtier.

What defects the plan may have will be developed when it is put to work. No human intellect is wise enough to say in advance what these will be. The whole thing is experiment. Changes can be made as practice shows them to be needed.

But for these days the duty is clear. If the Senate shall reject the treaty or tinker or seriously amend it, then the United States of America stands in the position of striking to earth the aspirations of mankind for a greater unity, closer ties, better understanding, warmer friendship.

After the world's terrible travail, after all the blood and horrors, darkened homes and ruined lives that we have seen to be the product of hate, men that can lift hand against any testament of good will, not matter how defective seem the incomprehensible marvels of the age.

TAILORS STILL OUT.

There has been no change of consequence in the situation relating to the strike of the journeymen tailors in San Francisco since last week with the exception of the fact that the union has opened its co-operative workrooms. Large and commodious quarters in the downtown district have been leased by the union and equipped as a tailoring shop. Members of the union on strike have been engaged to work in the shop and will be paid the wages and granted the hours for which the union is striking.

Representatives of the union will visit the various labor organizations of San Francisco and acquaint them with the fact that the union is now engaged in the tailoring business and is prepared to place the union label on all garments turned out by the co-operative firm.

The employers are still insisting on a Coastwise agreement, but the local unions have no Coastwise organization and are not, therefore, in a position to meet the employers on this basis.

DECREASE IN PRODUCTION BLAMED.

Startling figures on decrease in commodity production in the United States are given in a report to the Council of National Defense by Grosvenor Clarkson, director.

Clarkson finds one of the chief obstacles to permanent remedial action in the lack of thorough information covering up-to-date national commodity needs.

"Our study of this problem," his report says, "leads up to doubt that any investigation of the high cost of living can accomplish important, immediate or lasting results unless the subject is probed to its very foundation and remedial measures of far-reaching and thorough-going character are adopted."

Clarkson points out, however, that when the cost of living bears such a relation to wages that a reduction in living standards results it is not to be expected that unrest can be avoided.

Curtailment of Production.

The report goes into the question of existing supplies of raw materials, indicating that production has dropped seriously. There is, however, this paragraph of significance to the consuming public.

"The very fact that prices of finished commodities, the consumption goods, so-called, have risen to an extent out of proportion to the rise in prices of raw materials and perhaps out of proportion to the rise in general wages indicates that production and distribution carried on under these conditions is, in general, yielding profits abnormally high."

It is set forth in the report that the productive capacity of the Nation is as great as during the war. It is declared that there is no fundamental reason for a shortage of commodities. It is pointed out that facilities for food production were improved, rather than injured, during the war.

According to the latest published Monthly Labor Review, that of July, 1919, the average retail prices for 22 selected articles of food, which constitute from 35 to 45 per cent of the total expenditure of typical wage earning families, had increased on May 15, 1919, to 91 per cent (this is a simple price average; the weighted index number as shown later is considerably higher) above prices on May 15, 1913. The increase since May, 1918, was greater than for any year since 1913, except the year 1916 to 1917. The increase for the four years, 1913 to May 15, 1917, was 56 per cent. In the following year, May 15, 1917, to May 15, 1918, the increase over 1913 rose to 64 per cent and for the year 1918 to 1919 this percentage of increase rose from 64 to 91 per cent, as above stated. The average rate of increase for these 22 commodities from April 15, to May 15, 1919, was 2 per cent, a rate which if continued for 12 months would amount to a total increase of approximately 33 per cent during the current year.

The price of wheat flour has risen since 1913 more than 200 per cent, the index number of May, 1919, being 306, the 1919 average being considered as the basis and reckoned as 100. The May, 1919, index number for wheat is 298. It should, however, be borne in mind that wheat flour, though an important article of food, is a very small item in the family budget. Comparatively little relief can, therefore, arise from a reduction in the price of wheat only.

Index numbers of wholesale prices, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, show that in June, 1919, the price of cloths and clothing had increased 150 per cent. The item of clothing amounts to about 15 to 20 per cent of the expenditure of the average wage earning family.

Reliable figures showing the average increase in rents are not compiled. It is publicly known, however, that more or less concerted movements

to increase rents have been made in several cities since the signing of the armistice. The item of rent amounts to from 9 to 15 per cent of the expenditure of the average wage-earning family.

Fuel and lighting show an increase for June, 1919, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index numbers, of 80 per cent over the figures for 1913. Fuel and light amount to approximately 3½ to 7 per cent of the expenditure of the average wage-earning family.

House furnishings show an increase for June, 1919, of 131 per cent over 1913. This item amounts to approximately 4 to 7 per cent of the expenditure of the average wage-earning family.

Continuing, the report says:

The high cost of living, in the sense in which that term stands for a condition of economic distress, implies not merely high prices but a corresponding shortage of income with which to meet those prices without impairment of the standard of living. The high cost of living, in this important sense, means difficulty in securing the means of life.

Now, when a people finds itself compelled to reduce its standards of living because of inability to secure adequate quantities of the means of life, the first matter to be investigated would seem to be the question of the adequacy of the general supply, and the second question should be addressed to the matter of the apportionment of that supply among the various members, groups, and classes of the society. It is obvious that means of life cannot be plentiful unless production is adequate and there is therefore a plentiful supply available for distribution. And, again, it is obvious that there will be suffering if maldistribution obtains, and if there exist on that account various groups who cannot secure a fair apportionment of the available supply.

Price of Woolens Explained.

Concerning shortage of production the report makes some sharp charges. Says Mr. Clarkson:

The most obvious explanation of the high prices of woolens is the glaring fact of the extreme reduction in output which ensued after the signing of the armistice and the completion of army orders, which practically ended in January, 1919.

The war came to an end with the supply of civilian woolens unprecedentedly low. The total quantity of wool available for civilian fabrics between April and November, 1918, was probably somewhere in the neighborhood of 75,000,000 pounds, an amount perhaps a little more than sufficient to meet the demands of the normal manufacture for civilian consumption for one and one-half months. Notwithstanding this fact of the general shortage of goods, group conflicts ensued—disagreement regarding prices and the prospective demand were engaged in by jobbers, manufacturers, and labor, and the supply of raw wool was meanwhile under Government possession and control.

In consequence of the general situation the total consumption of wool in manufacture during the first five months of the present year amounted to but little more than one-half the amount consumed during the corresponding months of the previous year. The proportion of looms, 50-inch reed space and over, idle increased from 21 per cent in November, 1918, to 52 per cent idle in February, 1919, and these looms were still 39 per cent idle in May, 1919. Of worsted spindles, 27 per cent were reported idle in December, 1918, and 52 per cent idle in March, 1919, and 26 per cent were still idle in May. In the meantime an extraordinary number of textile workers were condemned to idleness, their productive capacity perishing day by day and week by week, while the deficiency in the supply of clothing was developing to such a point that it became possible for the whole-



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sale index number of the prices of cloths and clothing to rise to 250 in June. Industries may take on periods of activity after months of stagnation, but the public cannot be assured of adequate commodities at fair prices on such a basis of operation, nor can labor on such a basis be expected to be contented.

In regard to cotton manufacture, it may be recorded that the situation is less unsatisfactory than as regards wool manufacture. In this industry, as in most of our industries, the economic watchword of war times, which was "Output, and more output" (the necessary condition of full prosperity in peace, as well as of success during war), was not heard after the armistice. There soon developed, on the contrary, groundless doubts about future demand, and hints of unhealthy fears of "overproduction."

Notwithstanding the release of labor, if it were needed, by demobilization, and notwithstanding adequate supplies of raw cotton to meet the season's requirements and the lack of any important difficulties in the way of reconversion to peace-time products, and with low supplies of finished goods in stock, the cotton industry kept more spindles idle during the first five months of 1919 than were idle during the corresponding period for 1918. The amount of cotton consumed in the United States during the nine months ending with April, 1919, was approximately 12 per cent less than for the corresponding nine months of 1918. The prices of cloths and clothing, as above mentioned, show in June, 1919, an increase of 150 per cent over 1913 prices.

The Boot and Shoe Industry.

The production of boots and shoes for the first quarter of 1919 was reported as about 60 per cent below the production for the last quarter of 1918. Plants were partially closed and in some cases it is reported that machinery was returned to the Shoe Machinery Co. All in all, there were 75,000,000 less pairs of shoes produced in the first quarter of 1919 than in the last quarter of 1918.

The census report shows a reduction of more than 25 per cent in the output of civilian men's shoes in the quarter ending with March, 1919, as compared with production in the quarter ending with December, 1918, and nearly 25 per cent reduction as compared with the quarter ending with September, 1918. The reduction in output of women's shoes amounted to approximately 30 and 25 per cent, respectively, in comparing corresponding periods.

It is set forth also that there has been a shortage in construction work, a shortage in railroad work, in steel and iron and in coal production.

Industrial co-ordination to improve the situation is lacking, according to the report, which says:

If current statistics were available showing production, stocks on hand and in transit for all important articles of consumption, this information would serve as an invaluable guide to both producers and distributors, as well as to the consuming public. Such information would indicate from week to week or month to month the sufficiency or insufficiency of current production and available stocks to meet future requirements.

Bases of Rational Economic Co-ordination.

The estimation of future national requirements of consumption goods presents certain problems that are quite capable of approximately accurate solution. The bases of such forecasts are:

- (1) The record of previous consumption and the law of its variation.
- (2) Changes in national factors tending to alter the general trend toward increasing or decreasing national consumption.
- (3) Calculations based upon the average requirements of the individual family.

In respect of wage-earners' families, for example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and sev-

eral other research organizations have made numerous studies of the habitual rate of consumption of families varying in size, income, occupation, and nationality. Unless reduction in standards of living are contemplated, the curtailment of production to a rate below that required to supply normal needs might, if current economic information were available, be obviated by a campaign of education. If, on the other hand, certain improvement in standards of living were desired, the proportionate increase in production necessary to meet the requirements of such improvement might be made known and the appropriate rate of production encouraged. In either case the situation would, under the conditions stated, be capable of rational statement, and its purport would be easily within the grasp of the general understanding.

WATER.

Few people have a clear idea as to how much water they use every day. Tests made by the water sales department of the Spring Valley Water Co., have resulted in the compilation of some interesting figures on this point.

A bath in the ordinary size bath tub involves the use of 30 gallons of water. There are seven and one-half gallons of water in one cubic foot, and one hundred cubic feet (or 750 gallons) cost 24 cents. So one bath costs one cent. If you bathe every day, your tub costs you 30 cents a month.

A shower uses about 10 gallons of water, so it costs you one-third of a cent. The daily shower bath costs you 10 cents a month.

A wash tub holds 20 gallons of water. The ordinary family wash for a family of five uses up four tubfuls of water, or 80 gallons; the cost is about 3 cents.

Dishwashing involves the use of about 15 gallons. In washing your face and hands, or in shaving, you use about a gallon each time. The miscellaneous kitchen uses consume about 10 gallons a day.

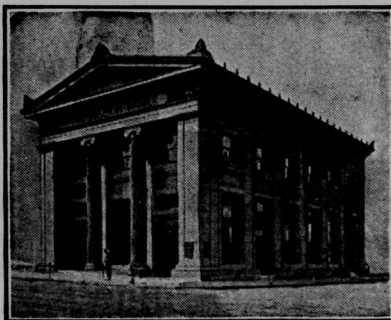
With plumbing in good condition a toilet should not flush more than four gallons at a time.

It is estimated that the normal average use per person in a well-equipped home is 35 or 40 gallons of water a day for all household needs. This does not include garden use.

Drinking water does not play a large part in the water bill. The average person does not drink more than 2 quarts of water a day. A family of five drink at most 75 gallons or 10 cubic feet of water a month. So the cost of drinking water is about two and one-half cents a month per family.

FAVOR WAGE INCREASE.

All California members of Congress have advised Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, that they favor and will work for the passage of the bill providing a salary increase for all postal employees.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

URMY HOME.

William H. Urmy, a conciliator of the United States Department of Labor, has arrived in San Francisco. Urmy is en route to New Orleans to attend the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He is a native son of San Francisco and a member of Electrical Workers' Union No. 6. For many years he was an officer of the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings Blue-White Diamonds

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The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

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Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

HELP NEEDED.

To All of Organized Labor.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Your attention is called to a most serious situation facing the Cigarmakers' International Union. At the present time 38,000 members of that organization are on strike or locked out. To add to the critical condition of the trade 50,000 unorganized cigarmakers are also on strike.

The cigarmakers of New York City, Chicago, Boston and other towns in New England, several cities in New Jersey and many in Pennsylvania are involved.

Union and non-union men are fighting side by side in a common cause. They are engaged in a struggle to raise the standards of the trade by increasing wages, to better the conditions of employment and to bring hope and comfort to the thousands of unorganized who have been overworked and underpaid for many years.

The employers have resorted to injunctions to break the spirit of the cigarmakers, but have failed to weaken their determination to stand together solidly until they succeed. Every method known to hamper their just struggle has been used. Misrepresentation, denunciation and insidious propaganda have been the weapons of the employers.

In the life of every international union there comes a time when all unions of labor should willingly and unselfishly rally to its support, when the one thought should be that its fight is their fight; that they will not stand indifferently by when a sister organization is in serious need of aid and comfort.

It is a time of stress that requires the greatest consideration. This critical situation was considered by the executive council at its special meeting. It was found so alarming that the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"That the application of the president and the executive board of the Cigarmakers' International Union for assistance because of the great number of strikes in which the membership of that organization is involved be approved and that an appeal to organized labor for voluntary contributions in aid of the Cigarmakers' International Union in this controversy be issued."

The executive council, therefore, appeals to you to give both your moral and financial support to this most worthy cause. It urges with all its influence that you come to the relief of the Cigarmakers' International Union as soon as possible. It is a cause that must not be permitted to be lost; much depends on its success.

It is hoped that every member of every union will contribute as generously and promptly as possible and that unions will make appropriations to the extent of their financial ability.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C., who will receipt for same and promptly transmit contributions to the international union.

By order of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

SAML. GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

SCHUBERT'S THEATRES UNFAIR.

The Musicians' Union No. 6 has received the following telegram from its Eastern representative, J. N. Webber:

"Schubert's Theatre if any in your city is held as unfair by the Federation. Schubert productions as such are booked by the Schubert's are held as unfair by the Federation. This is binding upon all locals and members. Wire acknowledgment of receipt of this telegram. Advise your Central Council of our action."

ORPHEUM.

Alice Eis, who has won fame in this country and in Europe as a choreographic danseuse, will head the Orpheum bill next week in an entirely new singing and dancing act which is of wide range and comprises five songs and dances, which extend from nursery rhymes to the poetic and dramatic legends of India. She is assisted by James Templeton, a graceful and clever dancer. Julia Nash, who five years ago was one of the most successful stock stars in the West, and H. C. O'Donnell, who first won recognition as the servant in the house in the play of that name and who has gained fame as a writer of one-act plays, will appear in the comedy "Three G. M." which is quaint and original in idea and sparkling and entertaining in dialogue. William Dunham and Grace O'Malley will be heard in songs and patter which they successfully put across the footlights. Ten Donner, who has danced almost from the day he was able to walk, is now a full-fledged star. He came into prominence in the support of Lucille Cavanagh and so great was his success that he commissioned Charles McCarron to write an act for him, which is entitled "Something New in Singles." Ray Snow, assisted by Narine Velmar, will present a novel and brilliant skit called "You Pick 'em." Snow introduces a brief and witty monologue and a recitation of his own composition entitled "A Regular Fellow." The

Rosa King Trio will give a terpsichorean and gymnastic exhibition on the tight wire. The trio consists of two men and one woman. Harry and Harriet Seebach entitle their contribution "Jazz in the Gym." Harry Seebach is the world's champion bag-puncher. He even punches the bag to jazz time and Miss Seebach is a capital vocalist and comedienne. George Kelly and Company in "The Flattering Word," and Julius Tannen, monologue genius, will be the only holdovers.

DO YOU KNOW HIM?

Portland, Ind., September 5th, 1919.

Sec. of Federation of Labor:

Owing to death of our mother, and business pertaining to same, wish information concerning my brother, H. L. Stratton, if dead or living.

If living, what present address is, or how I can reach him by letter. Last heard from eight years ago in San Francisco, at that time he was a member of Pile Drivers' Union, Local 77, 457 Bryant St.

Thanking you for any service you can render, I remain, Mrs. Emma (Stratton) Wilkinson, R. R. 10, Box 118, Portland, Indiana.

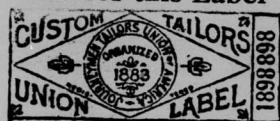
We honor Liberty in name and form. We set up her statues, and sound her praises. But we have not yet fully trusted her. And with our growth, so grow her demands. She will have no half-service.—Macaulay.

BOSS SAYS:-**FIRST TO SIGN UP WITH THE UNION**

Never on the unfair list. Am sticking with the Union.

WILL UNION MEN STICK WITH ME?

Ask for this Label



BOSS, THE TAILOR

1120 Market St.

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These Union Labels on Your SHIRTS and FURNISHINGS

Insures that they were made under sanitary conditions, and by well paid skilled workers

EAGLESON'S LABEL STANDS FOR



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Ask for the Clerk's Union Card Everywhere

Eagleson & Co.
MANUFACTURERS

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Los Angeles
and
Sacramento

SUICIDE OF A COMPANY UNION.

Since the introduction of the Rockefeller plan to befuddle the workers and defeat the Miners' Union in Colorado some years ago, following the efforts of the unholy combination of Standard Oil interests and corrupt state officials to crush all labor organizations, there has been many another scheme more or less similarly devised by numerous corporations to head off the real organization of their employees.

Among these may be classed the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company and its subsidiary companies, the chief of which is the Cambria Steel Company, of Johnstown, Pa. Lashed by growing public sentiment and faced with the declaration of the War Labor Board of the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, the Cambria and associated companies brought into being what they are pleased to call a "Collective Bargaining Association." It was in Johnstown that this association was expected to bring forth its finest flower. Shop committees were organized in all departments in the great works, all carefully chosen and dominated by bosses of varying degrees of importance. Elaborate by-laws were framed, printed in non-union shops and liberally distributed among the workers.

This was a little less than one year ago, and just about the same time the organizers of the American Federation of Labor hit Johnstown with instructions to launch a campaign for the organization of the iron and steel workers. This real union plan appealed to the workers. Many joined. The eminently "fair" corporation began to discharge men who joined the union by the wholesale. The headquarters were picketed day and night by company police.

When some of the discharged workers sought to invoke the machinery of the "Collective Bargaining Association" in the effort to learn the cause of their being thrown on the street, they were politely advised that the "Collective Bargaining Association" did not function in cases of this sort. Thus it came about that in the early months of this year when thousands of men were discharged in the Cambria plants each one who tried to secure any redress found every avenue closed against him.

True, there was an occasional meeting of this or that shop committee and inconsequential grievances were adjusted. The best proof that the great body of the workers looked with suspicion on the company union is found in the fact that the real unions continued a rapid growth. Johnstown was called a well-organized town. Each department, of course, had a number of "hard-boiled" men that the union had failed to interest to the point of joining. Organizers racked their minds trying to figure out how these might be reached. The company solved the problem.

The campaign for organizing the steel workers reached the point where President Gompers wrote the heads of the steel concerns asking for a conference. This communication being ignored, the heads of twenty-four international unions, or their representatives, met and drafted a set of demands for higher wages, shorter hours and improvements in working conditions. Being submitted to a vote, the rank and file of the steel workers registered a 98 per cent vote in favor of the demands and expressed the determination to strike, if necessary, to secure them.

When it became known that a strike was a possibility in the steel industry, the long-concealed functions of the "Collective Bargaining Association" were disclosed. Star chamber sessions of "committees" were held in Johnstown and in other sections where were located plants of the Midvale Steel. At these meetings, hand-picked delegates were named, and the date fixed for the holding of a "convention" at Atlantic City.

Parlor car transportation was furnished the "delegates," and the bills in the high class and expensive hotels in the popular summer resort were all taken care of by the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company. Moreover, to prove what might be accomplished by the company plan of collective bargaining it is said that each delegate so inclined was provided with congenial feminine companionship.

As might be expected the company realized at once on its investment, for the "convention" lost no time in passing resolutions denouncing profiteering grocerymen—no mention was made of profiteering steel men—and declaring that the cost of living must "be abated by diligent, efficient and conscientious labor, by thrift and the avoidance of waste and extravagance."

But the meat of all the resolutions is contained in the following gem: "That the persistent and unceasing demand of workmen in all classes and kinds of industries for a shorter day's work and an increased wage in order to meet the present high cost of living is uneconomic and unwise and should not be encouraged."

When the delegates reached home, they observed a marked change from the pleasant atmosphere so noticeable at Atlantic City. In spite of the widely heralded press reports sent out by the Midvale Steel Company that the delegates to the "convention" represented its 30,000 employees, the first workers in the mills know of their opposition to the shorter workday and wage increases was in the newspaper reports of the "convention."

This was the last straw. Even the "hard-boiled" men could not stand for this. They flocked into the unions. The problem of reaching these men had been solved and the organizers were swamped with applications for membership.

For the first time in its history, the Cambria Steel plant did not operate last Labor Day. For a month previous to Labor Day the word had been sent among the men that any who failed to report for work on that day need not report on the day following. But practically all were in the union, and all union men participated in the parade. So what could the Cambria Steel Company do?

It either had to back down or fire its entire crew. It backed down. None of the men were discharged.

The same story comes from Coatesville and Nicetown, where other Midvale Steel Company plants are located. The resolutions of the Atlantic City "representatives" proved to be an overdose, and now men heretofore backward are stampeding into the unions. The company union in these places has gone into the discard.

Other company unions becoming weary of the vain struggle to keep back the tide of real unionism that is sweeping the country and desiring to make a painless exit into oblivion may gain some valuable pointers from the stunt staged at Atlantic City by the Midvale Steel Company.

DENIES STATEMENTS.

The Laundry Workers' Union of this city denies statements that have been circulated on the other side of the bay to the effect that the Cavanaugh Overall Laundry of San Francisco is unfair. The establishment employs none but members of the union and is fair in every particular, according to the officers of the local union, and they say they can assign reason for the false reports put in circulation.

Where do you live? The best place is Easy Street. You get there through Safety Lane. Take the War Savings Stamps Road.

We could use cheaper materials — but we won't!

Besides—you wouldn't want us to. We will not sacrifice our quality-standards—and your good will—by turning out inferior overalls.

We use only genuine, fast-colored denim—the best to be had. And we put into our overalls the same high grade union workmanship—the same sturdy materials—you have learned to look for in Boss of the Road Overalls. That's why it is *always* good economy to buy them.

Look for the Bull Dog on the label. It is your protection. Never has this trade mark meant so much to you as it does today.

Buy them from your local dealer.

NEUSTADTER BROS.

San Francisco

Portland



Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1919.

Last week's issue of the Tri-City Labor Review announced a change in ownership and editorial management. Dilse Hopkins, formerly editor of the Stockton Labor Review, is to be the new editor and under his guidance the paper will undoubtedly take its place in the fold of bona fide trade union publications and wipe out the unsavory reputation it acquired under the editorship of the little Bolshevik who has guided it during the past year or more. Hopkins has been a member of the Typographical Union for a quarter of a century.

Congressman John I. Nolan of San Francisco last Monday read into the Congressional Record a letter exposing the trickery and dishonesty of Congressman Blanton of Texas in his effort to discredit the Department of Labor. When their tactics are sifted to the bottom whining labor crushers like this fellow from Texas are usually revealed as tricky, selfish and unreasonable labor haters. Congressman Nolan is to be congratulated for his thoughtfulness in placing the hypocrisy of the Texan before the people in a manner that will make the record permanent.

Here is what Senator Knox said some years ago, before there was a war and before Woodrow Wilson came home from Paris with a League of Nations Covenant in his pocket: "Every material and moral advance in the solidarity of nations for universal, as distinguished from local or domestic purposes, is achieved by concessions restraining to a greater or less degree the liberty of action of individual states for the benefit of the community of nations and in obedience to the demands of an international public opinion." When Knox expressed his views as here set forth he was for the idea that now finds expression in the League of Nations. What could have made the Senator change his mind?

The city of San Francisco still enjoys the five cent carfare while cities elsewhere are paying six, seven, eight and ten cents. The five-cent fare is maintained in this city because we have a municipally owned and operated system which has demonstrated that it can pay the highest wages in the country to employees, observe the eight-hour day and decent conditions, and at the same time pay off its indebtedness, set aside a large depreciation fund and meet all other drafts on its funds out of a five-cent fare. The secret of this is the fact that the capitalization of the Municipal Railway is not half water. There is a lesson here for other communities, other states and the nation.

The President's Reply

Two weeks ago, at its regular meeting, the San Francisco Labor Council adopted resolutions containing definite and clearly worded questions to the President of the United States relating to the League of Nations. The Council, in the resolutions, asked for definite and detailed replies, and, as was expected, the President took up the questions one at a time and answered each in a straightforward and detailed fashion.

The President's statement detailing the Labor Council's questions and his answers follow:

1—Under the covenant, does the Nation obligate itself to assist any member of the League in putting down a rebellion of its subjects or conquered peoples?

Answer: It does not.

2—Under the covenant, can this Nation independently recognize a government whose people seek to achieve or have achieved their independence from a member of the League?

Answer: The independent action of the Government of the United States in a matter of this kind is in no way limited or affected by the covenant of the League of Nations.

3—Under the covenant, are those subject nations or peoples only that are mentioned in the Peace Treaty entitled to the right of self-determination, or does the League possess the right to accord a similar privilege to other subject nations or peoples.

Answer: It was not possible for the Peace Conference to act with regard to the self-determination of any territories except those which had belonged to the defeated empires, but in the covenant of the League of Nations it has set up for the first time, in Article 11, a form to which all claims of self-determination which are likely to disturb the peace of the world or the good understanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends, can be brought.

4—Why was the case of Ireland not heard at the Peace Conference? And what is your position on the subject of self-determination for Ireland?

Answer: The case of Ireland was not heard at the Peace Conference because the Peace Conference had no jurisdiction over any question of that sort which did not affect territories which belonged to the defeated empires. My position on the subject of self-determination for Ireland is expressed in Article 11 of the covenant in which, I may say, I was particularly interested because it seemed to me necessary for the peace and freedom of the world that a forum should be created, to which all peoples could bring any matters which were likely to affect the peace and freedom of the world.

Though insinuations were heard from persons outside the labor movement to the effect that the President would not reply to the questions his answer clearly indicates that there is no disposition on his part to evade any issue that may be raised with relation to the League of Nations and that he is particularly anxious that fair and reasonable questions be asked in order that all doubt may be removed as to what the covenant provides for in each and every paragraph.

The Labor Council has previously indorsed the League as it stands and is shortly to receive from its law and legislative committee a detailed digest of it with opinions arrived at after long and careful study.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Approximately 17,000 shoe operatives of the Lynn, Mass., district have won a fifteen per cent wage increase and a five-day working week. The war savings societies, of which there are many among the shoe workers, are urging their fellow union members to place a portion of the wage increase in War Savings Stamps as endorsed and advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

In the monarchies of Europe they support kings, queens, princes and princesses in idleness because they were fortunate enough to be born of certain parents. In this country we have been doing exactly the same thing except that we do not call the idlers kings and queens, princes and princesses. They are known as the heirs of capitalists. That, however, is the only difference. They live at the expense of others without any effort on their own part. The time has about arrived for putting a stop to this sort of thing. They are doing away with their kings and queens in Europe. We must do away with our idlers and lift this unfair load off the backs of the workers. This can easily be done through the instrumentality of inheritance taxes.

One of the really hopeful signs of the time is the number of persons and institutions giving thought and study to means of improving industrial relations between employers and employees and the public. While up to the present time we have perused all sorts of schemes we have seen nothing of a practical character presented which seems likely to achieve the desired results. With so many people giving thought to the subject, however, there is always the possibility that by making use of some of the great variety of ideas presented something of workable value may be evolved. Therefore, the more schemes presented the greater this possibility, and no one should be discouraged against making an effort to solve the very intricate problem of industrial relations. There is plenty of room for all those interested enough to devote time and attention to the subject.

A doctor, on his way to visit a patient the other day, was splashed with mud by a passing truck. He wiped the mire away with his handkerchief, which was thus removed from active service and entered a furnishings store to buy a new one. He had plenty of handsome and serviceable handkerchiefs at home. What he wanted was a clean handkerchief for immediate use at a cost of not more than 50 cents. "I want a clean handkerchief" he said to the clerk. "Here are some very nice handkerchiefs of a good quality," said the clerk, opening a box. "Better give me a half dozen," decided the doctor, not asking the price. The handkerchiefs were wrapped up and then he asked: "How much?" "Eighteen dollars," said the clerk. "I was game," said the doctor, telling of the experience afterward. "I paid it." He was not game. He was a goof. He did not have the nerve to make that clerk unwrap the handkerchiefs and give him one for 50 cents, which was what he really wanted. He was afraid the clerk would think he was cheap.

He felt cheap, a few minutes later. A patient attempted to pay him a bill and having wasted the \$18 did not have enough cash with him to make change. When you let someone tell you what you shall buy and how much you shall pay for it you are giving the strongest kind of aid to the profiteers. So long as people buy regardless of price and regardless of actual needs the profiteers will prosper.

WIT AT RANDOM

In case of death, call us on the phone, wherever you may be, and our representative will be with you without the least possible delay.—From an undertaker's advertisement in the New York Times.

"You seem to have a slight cold, my dear. I'll give you some pills for it."

"Oh, don't bother about the pills, doctor; you may have it for nothing."—Life.

She—"George, you looked awfully foolish when you proposed to me."

He—"Well, very likely I was."—London Opinion.

"Now we'll play zoo," said Willie, "and I'll be the elephant."

"That will be fine," said Aunt Mabel. "But what shall I be?"

"Oh, you can be the nice lady what feeds the elephant with buns and sugar," exclaimed Willie. —Blighty (London).

Master of the House—"Why did you tell the mistress what time I came in this morning, after I expressly paid you and told you not to?"

The Cook—"Sure, sir, an' Oi didn't tell her. She asked me what time you got in, an' Oi told her Oi was so busy getting the breakfast that Oi didn't look at the clock."—Blighty (London).

Two sailors at a dog show were gazing at a valuable Skye terrier, which had so much hair that it looked more like a woolen mat than a dog.

"Which end is 'is 'ead, Tom?" asked one.

"Blowed if I know," was the reply, "but, ere, I'll stick a pin in him, and you look which end barks!"—Blighty (London).

A young farmer's bride who recently undertook the management of the horticultural department of the farm, writes the agricultural editor as follows: "What can I do to make my potatoes grow? I peeled them ever so carefully before planting them, but they haven't even come up yet."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"How did you get the turkeys the officer found in your possession?" sternly asked the police magistrate.

"I—I—I raised 'em, your Honor," stammered the prisoner.

"Tell me the truth."

"That's the truth, your Honor," persisted the crime-stained creature. "I reached down through a hole in the roof."—The Continent.

Now that the nation is dry, an enterprising dopeologist has compiled the following for the benefit of summer vacationists; Rye, N. Y.; Bourbon, Ill.; Green River, Ky.; Cliquot, Mo.; Champaign, Ill.; Brandy Keg, Ky.; Brandy Camp, Pa.; Brandy City, Cal.; Port, Okla.; Sherry, Tex.; Brandywine, W. Va.; Ginn, Mass.; Wine, Va.; Tank, Pa.; Booze, Tenn.; Drinker, Pa.; Aqua, Va.; Vichy, Mo.; and Lithia, Fla. Take your choice.—The Wheeling Register.

Mame (at Revere Beach)—I'm afraid bathing doesn't agree with me; I always look so pale when I come out.

Marie—You should be more careful and not get your face wet.

"How do you want your eggs, sir?"

Soft boiled and see that I get 'em that way. Those you served me yesterday morning were merely thawed."

MISCELLANEOUS

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session assembled, is deeply impressed with the critical situation existing between the governments of Mexico and that of the United States.

"Having just passed through a bitter struggle for the overthrow of autocracy and militarism and for the development of justice and democracy; having made tremendous sacrifices in the achievement of these ideals, and the United States being a party in creating the principle of the League of Nations whereby international war may be avoided, the executive council expresses the judgment and the principles involved in the Peace Treaty just concluded should be applied in the present situation between Mexico and the United States and we strongly urge that the rule of reason, fairness and justice shall prevail in the present negotiations and that the friendly relations between the people and countries be maintained."

The prospect of every American having a fair share of the things necessary to sustain life and make it worth living depends in part upon the speed and quantity in which those things are produced. If we were able for a certain length of time to devote the whole of our productive powers to making useful things and nothing else, their cost would be reduced, in spite of the machinations of the profiteer, to a price which would enable everyone to have all required. It is obvious that the wage earners of the country constitute the chief market to which producers must look for the purchase of the goods produced. In the main, it is necessary that we produce for ourselves and for others such things as we require, such as food, shelter and clothing. If a sufficiency of such things were produced, their prices would fall to a level where all might obtain what their necessities demanded. The cheaper these things become, the less they take up of the wages of the workers, the more money is freed for the purchase of other things and a demand is created for fresh commodities. This demand furnishes further employment and additional wages. So this cycle continues to revolve indefinitely around production. By increasing production the cost of living not only is decreased but employment is augmented and money is liberated to command less necessary things. If we do not adopt every sensible means of increasing output, if we do not abolish waste and diminish unnecessary expenditure, we must gradually impoverish ourselves as a nation. Unless we give a larger share of our national effort to production of necessities and save on luxuries that more capital may be released for plants and machinery for further production, conditions will be produced which will tend to lower the general standard of life of the wage earners in spite of higher nominal wages. But, if we are prepared to work hard, to spend wisely, to save regularly, to cut down waste and extravagance and invest securely, shorter working hours will become possible, wages will be really and not nominally higher and prosperity will be our national portion. One of the greatest aids to the furtherance of this program is consistent and regular investment in government savings securities, War Savings Stamps, Thrift Stamps, Savings Certificates and Liberty Bonds offer opportunity for the putting aside of any sum of money no matter how great or small. They are safe, they bear high interest and investment in them means new capital, new opportunity and new prosperity for the people of the nation.

CARMEN'S BALL.

The Municipal Carmen's ball to be given at Scottish Rite Hall on October 18th for the benefit of the sick and injured members and dependent families fund promises to surpass the previous balls given by them, which will be remembered by those who attended as brilliant successes. The various committees are energetically striving to maintain the high standard set by their predecessors and announce that interesting special features will be presented and every assurance given to those who attend that all expectations will be met. The benefit is given by Municipal Carmen's Union No. 518.

Gratifying support has been received and the following is but a partial list of the patronesses and patrons of this ball: Mayor and Mrs. James Rolph, Jr., Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Admiral and Mrs. J. L. Jayne, Chief of Police and Mrs. D. A. White, Judge and Mrs. Geo. E. Crothers, Judge and Mrs. John T. Nourse, Judge and Mrs. Franklin Griffin; Messrs. and Mesdames William Ammann, William Bendel, George Ben, W. F. Benedict, Harry R. Bogart, Fred Becken, Wm. T. Bonsor, Thos. F. Boyle, Eugene Clisbee, A. J. Cleary, Dennis Collins, John J. Dailey, Willis E. Deen, Daniel Hagerty, Timothy Healy, P. Heverin, Fred L. Hilmer, Thos. W. Hickey, C. E. Healy, Max J. Kuhl, J. J. Matheson, John McDougald, M. J. McGuire, Ralph McLeran, Dudley Moulton, Daniel C. Murphy, F. W. Meyers, Patrick O'Brien, John O'Connell, John S. Phillips, Ed. Rainey, Timothy A. Reardon, B. H. R. Roberts, Wm. H. Scott, Rudolph Spreckels, Fred Suhr, E. E. Schmitz, Chester Williamson, James E. Wilson.

Mesdames Prentiss Cobb Hale, Josephine Bartlett, Millie Benedict, A. P. Black, Freida S. Blum, Winifred Black Bonfils, Kate S. Cashin, R. H. Gountryman, Leah H. Davis, R. Dawes, James S. Fennell, Lila R. Havens, M. S. Lynes, Mary S. Merrill.

Misses Ismelda Cashin, Pauline Jacobson, Alma Sullivan Roid, Ruth Seary, Louise Weick, Margaret E. Westfield, Sarah Hagan, M. K. Landy.

Messrs. Chris Brandhorst, Eustace Cullinan, C. J. Deasy, M. H. de Young, Daniel Dewar, Geo. C. W. Egan, Thos. F. Finn, Andrew J. Gallagher, J. Emmett Hayden, James I. Herscovitz, Oscar Hocks, John B. Hynes, Phil Katz, John C. Kortick, John B. Leighton, Joseph F. Lehaney, Joseph A. Leonard, J. R. Matheson, Sylvester McAtee, James B. McSheehy, Clarence W. Morris, H. I. Mulcrevy, J. W. Mullen, Joseph A. Mulvihill, Charles Nelson, Edward L. Nolan, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Ord, James E. Powers, Stanley Roman, Dr. Julius Rosenstirn, Warren Shannon, Judge Matt. I. Sullivan, George Kaller, Wm. P. Stanton, Geo. A. Tracy, Richard J. Welch, Raphael Weill, Edward I. Wolfe.

PRINTING SHOPS IDLE.

With few exceptions, the commercial printing plants of Seattle were closed as a result of the printers demanding a uniform wage of \$7.00 for seven hours work per day. They had previously received \$6.00. The pressmen, press assistants, and bookbinders are also involved in the strike and are demanding improved conditions equaling the increase asked by the printers. The women bookbinders are demanding an advance from \$21.00 to \$28.00 per week. Nine of the leading offices of the city have agreed to the demands of the printers.

The Utica Trades Assembly has named a delegation to co-operate with the government war savings organization of Oneida County to promote the habit of thrift. Carpenters and Joiners' Local No. 125 of Utica has appointed a special committee for that purpose.

FORTUNES.**By Scott Nearing.**

Private fortunes are in reality a taxing power on the community. The more wealth there is concentrated in the hands of the fortune owners, the more the community must pay in taxes to the owners of the fortunes for the privilege of using those things upon which they depend for their existence.

Take the case of a village in which one hundred men own each his little shop, and lives off the proceeds of his trade. Along comes a financier and proposes to concentrate the ownership of the one hundred shops in a great department store. The shops were worth \$500,000 while they were in the hands of the individual shop owners. The financier capitalizes the business at a million dollars on which he expects to earn 5 per cent. The deal goes through. The manager selected by the financier to take charge of the venture makes the business successful. The financier goes on to another transaction with the assurance that he will have an income of \$50,000 a year from the \$1,000,000 corporation which he has left in the village.

While there were a hundred small shop owners the village was paying a living to each one on a capitalization of one half million. Now that one financier has taken the matter in hand the village pays him 5 per cent, on his million investment. The assessed value of the village is doubled, and the people foot the bill by paying twice as much for the mercantile investment of the community.

The case may be put even more simply. Here is a town of one hundred houses in which every man owns his own house. A real estate company buys all of the houses for \$100,000, capitalizes the venture at \$200,000 and rents the houses to the people of the town with the expectation that they will pay 5 per cent, on the capitalization. Here again the value of the property has been doubled, but so has the housing cost of every family in the community.

Most towns would welcome both transactions. Each enriches the town on paper by 100 per cent. Actually the town is poorer by whatever the capitalist or the landlord takes from the people in the increased capitalization of the venture.

The man with a million dollars invested in a mercantile business gets 5 per cent on his paper investment, or \$50,000 a year. The people pay the bill. The financier may live for 20 years and takes a million dollars in interest out of the community. At the end of that time he will still own the mercantile business, and the community will continue to pay 5 per cent on his investment. He may die at the end of a half-dozen years, and pass on to one of his sons the right, in the form of title deeds, to tax the community \$50,000 a year. So long as these title deeds remain intact so long will his descendants enjoy the right of this taxing power.

**XXIV****The Test of a Water Rate**

The ultimate test of a water rate is its fairness.

To be fair, a rate must be computed from a fair "rating base."

A fair "rating base" is the fair value of the company's property used in rendering service.

The business must produce an adequate net revenue or net return upon the fair value of the property used and useful in the service of the public.

What is net revenue?

Net revenue is the difference between the entire income, all the money taken in,—and what has to be paid out in taxes, operating expenses, allowances for depreciation and a reasonable reserve. It is what is left.

It represents the wages of capital, the money necessary to pay fair dividends upon the shares of stock and interest upon bonds.

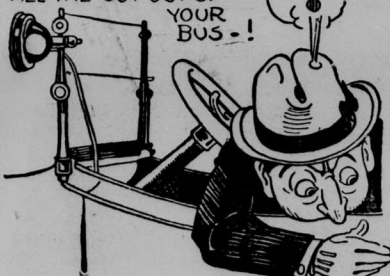
When public authority seeks to determine if a water rate is fair, all of these costs and payments are very carefully examined, and their necessity and reasonableness are considered.

If the company, the consumer, and the public authority are all fair and their team play is good, the resulting cost and the water rate are the lowest possible.

If any one of them is arbitrary, the cost is greater, and all suffer and are losers.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

THE WORRY CAUSED BY
WAITING FOR AN OLD
GOODRICH
TIRE TO BLOW OUT—TAKES
ALL THE JOY OUT OF
YOUR
BUS—!



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Goodrich Fabric Tires
Adjusted at 6,000 miles

Goodrich Silvertown Cords
Adjusted at 8,000 miles

AS A MARK OF

Distinction Quality and Service

We are Handling a Complete Line

GOODRICH TIRES AND TUBES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

Walke Hardware & Lumber Co.

19th and Folsom Streets

Phones Mission 38 and 39

SINGLE TAX MEASURE.

A mass meeting of all single taxers of San Francisco and vicinity called by President Joseph S. Thompson, of the Bay District Single Tax League, was held in the Assembly Hall of the Phelan Building on Monday evening, for the purpose of considering the next single tax amendment to be placed before the voters of California at the ensuing election. Dr. H. F. Dessau of Oakland, vice president of the club, presided. A report was made by Roy R. Waterbury, president of the California Single Tax League, of the progress made in getting the various factions of single taxers together throughout the State. He also presented the measure recently agreed upon by the "Great Adventure" of Los Angeles, and the Los Angeles Single Tax League. The measure, after thorough discussion, was adopted at the meeting. This assures that it will receive support of all the single tax organizations in California and go before the people at the next general election. The measure as adopted is as follows:

"Whereas, Since 1897, Section 2 of Article XVII of the Constitution of California has declared that 'holding of large tracts of land uncultivated and unimproved by individuals or corporations is against the public interest, and should be discouraged by all means not inconsistent with the rights of private property;' and

"Whereas, The sight value attaching to land is a community made value and should be applied by the community to defray the public expenses of the community;

"Now, Therefore, in order to put into effect the foregoing principles, we, the people of the State of California, do enact the following to be known as Section 15 of Article XIII of the Constitution of California:

"Article XIII.

"Sec. 15. On and after the first day of January, 1921, the following classes of property shall be exempt from taxation:

"All machinery, implements, tools, shipping, manufactured articles, merchandise, moneys, credits, stocks, bonds, motor vehicles and other vehicles, furniture, and all other personal property; also planted trees, vines and crops. Provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the taxation (now in effect) of privately owned public utilities for the use of the public highways.

"As such exemptions become effective, improvements in, on, under, through or over land shall be assessed on the same basis of valuation and rate as that of the preceding year, and all other revenues for county, municipal and district purposes shall be levied upon and collected from the value of the land.

"On and after the first day of January, 1923, all improvements in, on, under, through or over land shall be exempt from taxation.

As such exemptions become effective all revenues for county, municipal and district purposes shall be levied and collected from the value of the land.

On and after the first day of January, 1924, Section 14 of Article XIII of this Constitution (providing a system of State revenue) shall become inoperative, and all public revenues shall be raised by taxation on the value of land exclusive of improvements thereon or therein.

"Nothing in this section shall delay or prevent the collection of taxes levied before any respective exemption herein described becomes effective;

"And provided further, that war veterans, church and college exemptions are not affected by this section.

"And provided also, that charges for and revenues from publicly owned utilities shall not be affected hereby.

"This section is self-executing in all its provisions.

"All Constitutional provisions and laws of

the State of California in conflict with this section, or any part of it, are hereby repealed."

The meeting also appointed a committee consisting of Joseph S. Thompson, president Bay District Single Tax Club; Dr. H. F. Dessau, president Single Tax Club, and Roy R. Waterbury, president, California Single Tax League to call upon the officers of the California State Federation of Labor to seek the endorsement and support of organized labor to the measure as adopted.

WAITERS.

Waiters' Union No. 30 reports that many large houses have already put into effect the new wage scale of the union, calling for \$3 per day for waiters employed in Group A houses.

DISRUPTIONISTS AT WORK.

Secretary of the Labor Council O'Connell says that parties are endeavoring to organize in this city a dual Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to be known as the United Shoe Workers. "This so-called new union of boot and shoe workers is not recognized by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies," says O'Connell.

"There is only one recognized body of boot and shoe workers and that is Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 216. All members engaged in this industry should beware of the activities of those interested in the so-called united shoe workers and should retain their membership in and be loyal to Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 216."

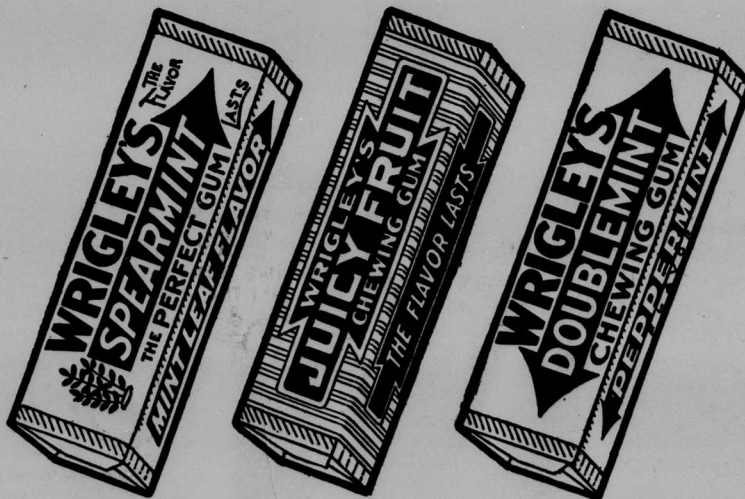
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before the war

5^c a package
during the war

5^c a package
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THE FLAVOR LASTS
SO DOES THE PRICE!



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 12, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President McGuire.

Roll Call of Officers—President Bonsor excused and Delegate Stanton was appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Applications for Affiliation—From Broom Makers and Piano and Organ Workers were referred to the Organizing Committee.

Credentials—From the Federation of Teachers, Mrs. Elsie J. Groover. Delegate seated.

Communications Filed—From the Butchers Union No. 115, thanking Bros. Bonsor, Murphy and Secretary O'Connell for the assistance rendered in bringing about a settlement of differences between the union and the master butchers of San Francisco. From the Central Labor Council of Alameda County with reference to the status of the Examiner. From Congressmen Nolan and Kahn, relative to the rehabilitation of persons injured in industries and the Plumb Plan for the operation of the railroads. From the Women's Irish Education League, relative to meeting held Sept. 14th, and inviting members of the Labor Council to attend.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage Scale of the Undertakers' Union. Wage scale of Bill Posters' Union. From Cooks' Union, request for a boycott on the Meads Company. From Waiters, wage scale for Group A houses. From the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, requesting this Council to place the firm of F. Thomas, Cleaning & Dyeing Company on the Unfair List. From Tailors' Union No. 80, requesting a boycott on the firm of Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St. From Tailors No. 8, requesting permission to visit affiliated unions to solicit their moral and financial support. From Congressman Nolan, relative to steel rates between the Pacific Coast and the Orient.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From San Francisco News Writers' Union requesting the moral assistance of labor in perfecting their organization.

Resolutions—Were submitted by the San Francisco Federation of Teachers, protesting against the chartering of any other local of teachers in this city. Moved that the resolutions be adopted, carried. Communication from the Irish Freedom Fund Committee, thanking Council for its assistance in adopting the resolutions last Friday evening, and requesting that a committee of five be appointed to present said copy of resolutions to the President on his arrival here; on motion the request contained in the communication was complied with, and the chair appointed Delegates McLaughlin, Rosenthal, Casey, Reardon and McGuire.

Reports of Unions—Tailors No. 80, protested against the advertisement of Kelleher and Brown in Labor Clarion and their tailors were on strike; members standing firm; Summefield & Haynes and Barney Frankle are fair. Butchers No. 115, have negotiated new wage scale and are receiving \$38 per week. Marine Gasoline Engineers—Twenty men on strike at Stockton; Hanlon's shipyard has not settled. Casket Workers—Are negotiating new wage scale with employers. Retail Delivery Drivers—Jewel Tea Company is still unfair throughout the United States. Federal Employees—Are holding National Convention in the Civic Auditorium; requested assistance in organizing all federal employees. Retail Clerks—All downtown stores are closing at 6 p. m.; requested delegates to make purchases before 6 p. m. Carmen—Will hold ball at Scottish

Rite Hall October 18th; requested delegates to patronize municipal railroad. Waiters—Are making progress negotiating new wage scale; have established an efficient shop steward system. Stage Employees—Actors Equity Assn. have adjusted grievances with the managers; everything serene. Maitland Players House employing non-union stage hands, musicians, etc. Jewelry Workers—Portion of members still on strike.

Label Section—Minutes ordered printed in Labor Clarion.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council endorse the wage scale of Optical Mechanics subject to the approval of the A. F. of L. Recommended that the controversy between the Retail Drivers and Mr. Blum referred to the Secretary with instructions to take it up with the local. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of E. Goss & Co. The wage scale and agreement of the Fur Workers' Union was laid over one week, no committee appearing. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on Shreve & Co., Baldwin Jewelry Co., and the Pacific Engraving Co. With respect to Mr. Burrighe the matter was referred to Bro. Schmitt, Metal Polishers and Bro. Kelly of Jewelry Workers. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Grocery Clerks subject to the approval of its International Union; amended to lay over and the matter re-referred to Committee. Amendment carried. Recommended endorsement of the Janitors' wage scale and agreement, subject to the approval of the A. F. of L. In the matter of the Musicians requesting Council to straighten out its difficulty between the California House and a party having charge of the Mexican celebration, the matter was referred to the Secretary to communicate with both parties in order to bring about an adjustment. On the communication from the Henderson Lecture Committee of New York, for which they request the payment of \$500 guarantee, your committee begs leave to say that it would like to hear Mr. Henderson speak but is in no position to comply with request. Committee, however, recommended in case Mr. Henderson should come to San Francisco that an invitation be extended to him. Report concurred in.

Resolutions—Were introduced by Delegate Wilkinson, requesting the Council to protest against the false public economy shown by the city discontinuing and discharging the present especially trained, skilled and efficient force of practical and technical engineers. Moved that the resolutions be adopted and copies transmitted to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors; carried. Resolution reads:

"Whereas, The City Engineering Department has been skeletonized and made incapable to handle important business projects for the advancement of the city's interests by the laying off of a large number of assistant engineers, surveyors, draftsmen and field assistants, owing to the cutting down in the present budget of the allowance for engineering expenses for public improvements; and

"Whereas, The following public improvements and projects are now pending for investigation and preparation of plans and estimates, to-wit; Investigation of strength of all city bridges; Hunter's Point Naval Base; Ferry and Market

Street subways; adjustment of property lines in Islais Creek District. The following special street improvement designs, namely: on Market between Ord and Mono; Olympus Boulevard; Viaduct on Evans Avenue; Islais Creek Sewer District plans; Laidley Street from Miguel to Fairmount; College Hill Sewer Tunnel; Sunset Tunnel, Twin Peaks connection; Esplanade Convenience Station and Esplanade Drainage plans; Rincon Hill regrade; Laguna Honda Boulevard; Bernal Heights grade adjustment; 183 blocks to be investigated with reference to grade and special improvements, petitioned for by Improvement Clubs and Property Owners; Working Plans for the City Planning and Zoning System; various schemes for a Free Port; investigations of spur track controversies, and other improvements requiring precise levels, etc.; restoration work, street lines and grade surveys for street repairs, and other surveys and engineering investigations requested by different City Departments, such as the Board of Supervisors, Mayor's office, the Board of Public Works, and City Architect's office, and

"Whereas, By the reduction of the appropriation a great number of such necessary improvements and projects are made impossible during the rest of the fiscal year, to the great detriment of taxpayers and property owners who are

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Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets	\$80,509,192.14
Deposits	57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	306,852.44

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Ellis, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.

Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.



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anxious to secure plans and estimates for such improvements, as shown by numerous petitions addressed to the Board of Public Works and the Board of Supervisors; and

"Whereas, Notwithstanding the war, current street improvements to the value of \$548,803.06 were made during the fiscal year, and under the more normal conditions now in prospect it is reasonable to say that at least one million dollars' worth of public improvements are contemplated for this year, which instead of a reduction in the City's engineering force should require an expansion of same; and

"Whereas, A comparative small amount of money expended for the necessary engineering and planning staff will permit the continuation of this trend for public improvements, and give to this City, its people, taxpayers and property owners full value in return for their higher taxes; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 12th day of September, 1919, that we protest emphatically against the false public economy shown in discontinuing and discharging the present especially trained, skilled and efficient force of practical and technical engineers which is absolutely necessary for the proper handling and carrying out of above enumerated engineering projects, and we deny that there is any economy whatever in disorganizing the present force and then next year at greater cost and with lesser efficiency re-create another force for the City's needs, which must be responded to if the City intends to grow and develop and keep pace with our enterprising rivals around the Bay; and further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors."

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee on Shipyards in the South—Held a meeting with representatives from the Waterfront Federation and Iron Trades and reported progress.

Nominations for Delegates to State Federation of Labor Convention—Moved that the Council send two delegates; carried. Delegates Murphy, McGuire and Beckmeyer were placed in nomination. Moved that nominations close for the evening; carried.

Moved that when we adjourn, we do so out of respect to the memory of John Mitchell and the mother of Delegate Desepte; carried by standing vote for one minute.

Receipts—\$515.00. **Expenses**—\$253.76.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ATTENTION, SHIPYARD WORKERS.

Cigarmakers' Union, Local No. 253 of Oakland, has signed an agreement with Sidney Hoedemaker, proprietor of the cigar stand concession located at the Union Iron Works in Alameda. Only union-made cigars, bearing the blue label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, will be displayed in the concession.

The union hereby urges upon all shipyard workers in the plant to patronize the concern, and when making purchases to call for the union label brands. By so doing they will materially assist the union cigarmakers in demonstrating the value of the label both in the interest of the cigar makers and all other labor organizations. The agreement also calls for the employment of union clerks.

It is sincerely hoped that all the employees of the yard will show their appreciation of the new policy adopted by the proprietor of the cigar stand by giving him their patronage and living up to the spirit of this agreement.

NEWS WRITERS' UNION.

September 12, 1919.

To the San Francisco Labor Council:

The San Francisco News Writers' Union, which was organized on August 24, has completed the first two weeks of its organization with a membership comprising eighty per cent of the news writers of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda.

The organization has been effected under the direction of the International Typographical Union and a charter has been requested from that organization. Walter Barrett, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, when in San Francisco last week addressed the members of the News Writers' Union and promised the support of his organization.

On August 24, when the News Writers' first organized, the newspaper publishers took note of the organization by discharging five men from the Examiner and four men from the Chronicle.

Four of the dismissed men are service men who recently were honorably discharged from the military service of the United States. The Golden Gate Post of the American Legion has protested the discharge of these men and has asked for their re-instatement.

The Typographical Chaps of all the newspapers of San Francisco with one exception have gone on record as approving the News Writers' Union and have pledged their support. The one exception was due to an oversight and this Chapel will take action in the next few days.

The evening newspapers of San Francisco are 100 per cent organized, and the papers of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda are so well organized that the publishers of these papers have not discharged any members of the staffs. Efforts on the part of the publishers to bring non-union writers from Los Angeles and other cities have been unsuccessful.

The publishers of San Francisco and the Bay cities with one exception have made mention of the News Writers in their columns. Discharge of members of the union when it is safe to do so and denial to the union of any publicity seem to be the methods the publishers are using to break the movement.

The News Writers' Union of San Francisco has come to take its permanent stand with other bodies of workers organized under the American Federation of Labor.

Very truly yours,

DANIEL THANEDLING, Secretary.

UNFAIR TEA COMPANY.

Because of the refusal of the Jewel Tea Company to enter into an agreement with the Teamsters' Union of St. Louis, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is conducting a nation-wide campaign against that company.

The Jewel Tea Company was established about fifteen years ago in Chicago with a capital of \$750 and now has a capital stock valued at \$16,000,000, but it was not willing to pay a slight increase in wages to teamsters in St. Louis, who have been on strike in that city since last spring.

Recently the president of the Teamsters international union made a final effort to adjust differences with the Jewel Tea Company in St. Louis, but to no avail. As a result the International Brotherhood has instituted a nation-wide strike against this company, which maintains branch houses in every city in the United States.

Pay \$10 and move on this half acre of land. Bear the high cost of living and the landlord. Only costs \$5 per month to own your own home. Total price, \$350. Commute every day on S. P. to San Francisco or Oakland. H. W. Jewett, 1440 Broadway, Oakland.—Adv.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

So large was the attendance at the last meeting of the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union that a larger hall had to be secured. It is said that some of the local cleaning and dyeing houses are now 100 per cent organized.

Under the direction of Mrs. W. E. Whitmore, the women members of the new union are arranging for a dance on Saturday evening, September 27.

Secretary Thomas W. Camp reports that the charter for the new union is en route from the East and is expected to arrive here this week.

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Orpheum O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

MATINEE EVERY DAY

ALICE EIS, in New Songs and Dances with James Templeton; JULIA NASH & H. C. O'DONNELL, in "Three G. M."; WILLIAM DUNHAM & GRACE O'MALLEY, in Comical Musical Capers; TED DONER, "Something New in Singles"; RAY W. SNOW, assisted by Narine Velmar in "You Pick 'Em"; ROSA KING TRIO, Tight Wire Dancers; HARRY & HARRIET Seaback "Jazz in the Gym"; GEORGE KELLY in "The Flattering Word"; JULIUS TANNEN, Chatterbox.

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

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**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

†Intertype Machines.
*Linotype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
**Monotype Machines.
†Simplex Machines.

- (72) Alexander, H. M. 48 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(1) Atlas Press, The. 112 Hyde
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L. 340 Sansome
(73) *Belcher & Phillips. 515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 140 Second
(89) Bolte, C. N. 440 Sansome
(196) Borgel & Downie. 370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus. 346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(92) California Printing Co. 165 Jessie
(176) *California Press. 340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae. 1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co. 3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co. 568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Co. 59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press. 275 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co. 818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co. 565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M. 641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(84) Liberty Press. 25 Fremont
(135) Lynch, Jas. T. 3390 Eighteenth
(23) †Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C. 485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman. 363 Clay
(206) †Moir Printing Company. 440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co. 1216 Mission
(34) Morris & Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(91) McNicoll, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H. 5716 Geary
(52) *Overland Publishing Co. 259 Minna
(104) Owl Printing Co. 565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) **Phillips & Van Orden Co. 509-521 Howard
(88) *†Polyglot Printing Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(143) †Progress Printing Co. 516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros. 513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co. 641 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press. 461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union. 818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press. 69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press. 88 First
(138) Wagner Printing Co. 1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(43) Western Printing Co. 82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc. 774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley. 343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co. 442 Sansome
(200) Cardoza Co., T. J. 45 Ecker
(210) Dever, Garrity Co. 515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company. 560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisich, Louis L. 340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B. 440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(195) Stumm, E. C. 675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographic Co., Inc., The. 509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin. 767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion. Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(123) *†L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise. 3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The. 5716 Geary
(52) *S. F. News Letter. 259 Minna
(7) *Star, The. 1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal. 59 Clay
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel. 1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish. 30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room. 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room. 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co. 259 Minna
(202) Photo Art Engraving Co. 211 Stevenson
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.
..... New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(31) Drummond, J. A. 245 Mission
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros. 118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros. 140 Second

STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre.
Roseblum & Abrams, tailors, 1105 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
S. F. Firemen's Band.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

An Associated Press dispatch from Tacoma, under date of September 11th, says: "Tonight, after a meeting lasting most of the day, the news printers who have been on strike for six days returned to work, going back under the old scale and under the old conditions. The publishers of the Ledger, the morning paper, and of the News-Tribune, the afternoon paper, issued the following statement: On Friday afternoon the members of Tacoma Typographical Union went on strike after their demand for a scale of \$9.25 and \$10 for a six and a half hour day had been refused. The printers, stereotypers, pressmen and mail room employees came back to work for the same scale and under the same working conditions which obtained before the strike. The contract, which expired September 1, 1919, has been extended for a period of six months from date and a method has been provided in it by which a peaceful and legal manner is outlined for settlement of any grievances which may occur. The announcement of the local Typographical Union said: 'The men have returned to work and an agreement has been reached satisfactory to both sides.'"

Under date of September 13th, the San Francisco Chronicle published the following special dispatch from New York: "The labor situation is fast nearing the breaking point. Demands by unions are precipitating an industrial crisis for which there is but one cure that I can see. That cure is a shut down of some of the larger industries for the economic good of the Nation as a whole. I believe that if the publishers of magazines and books shut down, close up shop for, say, three months, it will have a healthy effect on the general situation, and if certain other industries not so vitally needed take this same course it will force workers into industries that are needed and that are suffering from labor shortage and consequent prohibitive wage standards."

"This statement was made to a correspondent today by the head of one of the biggest publishing houses in the country."

"His words confirmed a report that New York publishers, whose business is menaced by a threatened strike of printers, pressmen and press feeders, have been considering the expediency of closing down entirely for three months. Such action will mean that some of the largest publishing concerns will remain absolutely dormant until the labor condition regulates itself. Magazines and periodicals will cease publication pending a general readjustment if this program is carried out. Book and job printing work will halt."

"Among the important magazines published in New York City and which may vanish temporarily from bookstands everywhere, if employers are compelled to enforce a general lock-out in the industry, are Collier's, Hearst's, House and Garden, Literary Digest, Harper's, Scribner's, Life, Pictorial Review, Delineator, Woman's Magazine, Outlook and New Republic. Three hundred publications may be affected here. The magazines are turned out by large printing houses under contract from the publishers."

Whether there be any cause for alarm in the statement quoted above, it is apparent from news

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

received from another source, entirely authentic, that the situation in the commercial shops of New York is critical. At a special meeting of "Big 6," held in a large hall that was crowded to its capacity, a 10 per cent assessment for defense purposes was ordered by a unanimous vote.

The following appears in the Denver Labor Bulletin, under date of September 13th:

"Job printers Thursday night refused to accept a compromise raise tendered by employers, and are still out, although nearly half of the 200 men who went out on September 2d have returned to work and are getting the \$7.50 increase a week.

"A visit to Denver Thursday of Marsden G. Scott, president of the International Typographical Union, and Vice-President Walter Barrett, in the hope of bringing about a settlement, did not change the present situation. The officials met with an executive committee of No. 49, in which the recommendation was made that a committee be appointed to meet with the Denver Typothetae. The executive officers of the local union made up the committee which conferred with the employing printers Thursday night.

"The International officers were present at the conference which was held in the Chamber of Commerce building. It was the first official action taken by the Typographical Union to settle the difficulty in the commercial shops.

"The union officials insisted upon their demands of \$39 a week for day work and \$42 for night work. The employers made a counter proposition for \$37 a week at the present time, and \$39 beginning January 1st.

"The counter proposition was reported back to the job printers at a meeting held later in the evening, and rejected by the men.

"There are 88 job printers back at work in 24 shops, and 112 men employed in 16 shops are still out. Those who returned to work are receiving the increases."

BUTCHERS MAKE PROGRESS.

Officers of Butchers' Union No. 115 report the unionizing of the Western Meat Company and the settlement of the strike of the butchers of San Jose, with a complete victory for the journeymen butchers.

The union has sent a letter to the San Francisco Labor Council thanking Secretary O'Connell and President Bonsor, also Daniel Murphy, president of the California State Federation of Labor, for valuable assistance rendered the union in negotiating one of the best working agreements and wage scales ever secured by any labor union in the United States.

E. GOSS & CO. UNFAIR.

The firm of E. Goss & Co., located at 113 Front street, San Francisco, is unfair to the Cigarmakers' International Union, and is now in the process of being put on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council, the executive committee of the Council already having recommended such action, and the Council to take final action thereon this evening.

While ostensibly in the past conducting a union shop in San Francisco, E. Goss & Co. have conducted a non-union shop in Los Angeles. The local Cigarmakers' Union, No. 228, is anxious to demonstrate its solidarity with the cause of the workers in Los Angeles and have therefore withdrawn its members from the employ of the company in San Francisco and declared it unfair to organized labor.

It is hoped no member of a labor organization will patronize the products of this company until it concedes the right of the workers to organize and deal collectively everywhere.

RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.

The controversy between the Riggers and Stevedores' Union and their employers resulted last Monday in tying up the port of San Francisco. Last July the organization adopted a new scale calling for an increase in pay and certain changes in working conditions. After several conferences the employers agreed to concede the increase in pay, but objected to the change in working conditions. However, they were willing to carry on negotiations concerning this feature and their proposition was presented to the union and by a very narrow margin accepted. However, some of the men refused to abide by the decision of the union and after some further conferences the employers granted more concessions and the men went to work. Last Sunday a special meeting of the union was held at which the union decided to insist upon the full demands on Monday morning. The men have been out since and the employers insist that they will not yield anything more.

ASK FOR CONFERENCE.

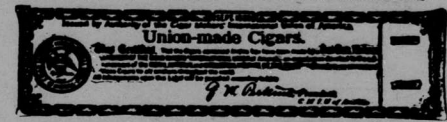
The Iron Trades Council has sent a communication to the Metal Trades Association requesting a conference for the purpose of making arrangements for the placing of the same scale of wages in effect in the outside shops that now prevail in the shipyards as a result of the recent negotiations in this city. It is confidently expected that there will be no difficulty in reaching an understanding in this regard.

Phone Market 6725 UNION STORE
BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3081 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

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BLUE LABEL CIGARS

Phone Market 2355 Yosemite Beer on Draught

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CAFETERIA—STEAM TABLE
Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

Demand the Union Label



**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING**

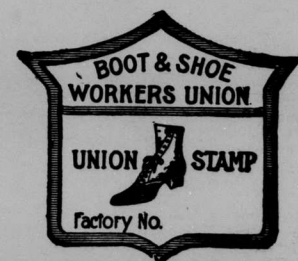
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

**Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories**

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP



**All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.**

**Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the UNION STAMP.**

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,
Sec.-Treas.



INCREASED PRODUCTION A WORLD NECESSITY

FARSIGHTED business men realize, now that the war has been won, that the problem of getting capital and labor to co-operate closely for greater production is more acute than it was when war was a driving force behind it.

Anything which impedes production means less advertising and leaves business helpless in the face of rising wages and increased cost of living.

What plan will best insure this imperative co-operation between conservative labor and constructive capital, and how Advertising—the force which helped mightily to win the war—may help promote that plan, will be discussed by leaders on both sides of industry at the fifteenth annual

Advertising Convention

New Orleans, September 21-25, 1919

No matter what plan may be evolved, either by capital or labor, public sentiment will make the final decision. Advertising must be used to inform the public.

All business men and women are invited. Come yourself, or send a high representative of your organization. For detailed information, hotel accommodations, etc., write at once to

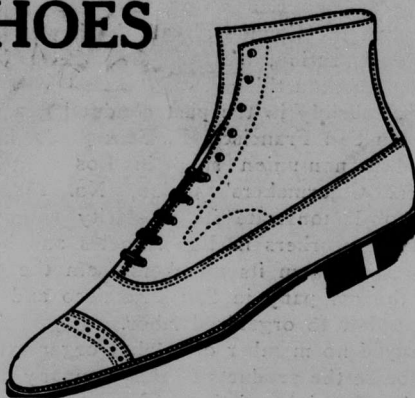
ASSOCIATED ADVERTISING CLUBS OF THE WORLD

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Here are Shoes that
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SAN FRANCISCO

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Francisco's
Union
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Store

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OAKLAND

SEAFARERS' COUNCIL.

The Seafarers' Council of the Pacific Coast is in process of organization by the five unions whose members are employed in the operation of sea-going vessels.

The object of the organization is to look after the welfare and promote the interests of seafarers and that unanimity of action may be had in the matter of negotiating wage scales and working agreements for all seafarers on the Pacific Coast.

The organization is to be established and operated along the same lines as a similar organization in Great Britain.

Democracy will prevail in the new council. Licensed men, such as engineers and pilots, will be on the same footing with ordinary seamen and deckhands.

Affiliated with the Seafarers' Council of the Pacific Coast will be the unions of sailors, masters, mates and pilots, marine cooks and stewards, firemen, engineers, water-tenders and oilers.

Headquarters of the council will be maintained in San Francisco. A tentative constitution has been adopted, and as soon as it has been approved the council will elect officers and complete organization.

FIREMEN WELCOME OFFICERS.

National officers of the Fire Fighters of America were welcomed at meetings of the David Scannell Club last Monday night. The officers recently attended the national convention of the Fire Fighters of America in Portland. They are here to assist and encourage local firemen who have recently organized a union and applied to the Fire Fighters of America for a charter. At the meetings of the David Scannell Club speeches were made by the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 6 has re-affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, and will send a delegate to the annual convention of that body in Bakersfield next month.

DESEPTE LOSES MOTHER.

W. G. Desepte, secretary of the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union, has the sympathy of all trade unionists in the loss of his mother, who passed away Saturday in this city.

TWO NEW UNIONS.

Two recently organized unions, the Broom and Whiskmakers, and the Piano Tuners and Instrument Makers, have affiliated with the Labor Council.

EGG INSPECTORS' UNION.

Egg Inspectors' Union reports that within the sixteen months the union has been in existence it has gained an increase in wages of \$1.50 per day and reduced the daily working time by one hour and thirty minutes a day.

TRIBUTE TO MITCHELL.

When the San Francisco Labor Council adjourned at the last meeting it was in respect to the memory of John Mitchell, the labor leader, whose death occurred in New York last week. Mr. Mitchell was a former president of the United Mine Workers of America and a past vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

MURPHY A CANDIDATE.

Daniel C. Murphy, president of the California State Federation of Labor for the last two years, will be a candidate for re-election to that office at the annual convention of the federation at Bakersfield next month. It is not anticipated that Murphy will have any opposition.

INDORSE PLUMB PLAN.

The Plumb plan for the nationalization of railroads was indorsed last Monday night at a meeting in the Pacific building of various railroad employees' organizations, who formed a Plumb Plan Council. Officers elected were S. I. Marks of General Office Lodge 890, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, chairman, and A. M. Hammond of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, secretary-treasurer.

GREAT GAINS FOR SMALL LOSS.

By William H. Taft.

ARTICLE 6.

We had to make many sacrifices to win the last war and we made them willingly because we knew they were worth while. It will be the same in a smaller degree with the League of Nations. When men form a business partnership each one has to make concessions to the views and opinions of the other members of the firm. When we enter a League of Nations we may have to give up certain privileges but the losses will be small compared with the profits.

The United States will not have to sacrifice her independence or right to make her own decisions.

The Council, the chief governing body of the League, cannot take action without unanimous decision of its members and since the United States will have a representative in the Council our interest will be protected there. We hear it said that the League is formed for the benefit of Great Britain or Japan or some other one nation. This is not true. All the nations will gain by it, not only the great nations such as the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy, but the little nations which in the past have been oppressed by their big neighbors. The international court will give an opportunity for the settlement of old grievances which have long troubled the peoples of the world.

It has been said that the League will interfere with the Monroe Doctrine, but the League Covenant expressly protects this Doctrine. In fact, through the Covenant the Monroe Doctrine receives recognition throughout the world and its principles become forever established.

ATTENTION MACHINISTS.

Representatives of the National War Labor Board and Ordnance Department of the War Department are now at work computing the retroactive pay of the machine shop employees of the Bethlehem plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co. for the period from August 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919.

Approximately 9,000 machine shop workers who have pay coming under this award have been laid off since the armistice was signed, and the employees committee wants to get the name and address of every machine shop employee who was employed during the period stated above, so that a claim can be put in for the wages due, and all cases be properly taken care of.

Between two and three million dollars will be paid by the government to settle the claim of these machine shop employees, and all former machine shop employees of the Bethlehem plant are urged to send their name and address at once to David Williams, care Int. Assn. of Machinists, 605 Hamilton St., 3rd floor, Allentown, Pa. All information concerning the award and rules governing the disbursement of the money allotted under the award will then be forwarded by the committee.

The campaign of the New York Fire Department to buy a minimum of \$100,000 in War Savings Stamps before next January has been given new impetus by the efforts of the officers of International Association of Fire Fighters Local No. 94, through which the city's firemen are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Over thirty war savings societies were organized in various fire houses during the last month.

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Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases
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Inflamed Eyes Quickly
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